

VOLUME 11—NO. 33.

NEWMARKET, NORTH YORK, CANADA, WEST, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 4, 1856.

PRICE—\$1 12 PER ANNUM.

DIRECTORY.

RAILROAD TIME NEWMARKET.

For the information of our subscribers we publish the Time Table of the Northern Railway Passenger Trains leaving NEWMARKET, going both North and South.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.	
Going South.	6.30 A.M.
Going North.	6.30 P.M.
MAIL TRAIN.	
Going South.	6.30 A.M.
Going North.	6.30 P.M.

F. W. Bathrick,
PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, Teacher of the Piano Forte and Melodion, Newmarket, C. W. 131

Dr. Hackett,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., Acoucheur, &c., Newmarket.

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One door North of the Post Office.

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Jan. 2, 1856.

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LATEST STYLE OF FASHION.

Far superior to anything she has kept hitherto. Miss M. solicits a call from her patrons and clients before purchasing elsewhere, being confident that her account will meet with the approval of all.

Miss M. has just opened a choice variety of American Bonnets, Silk Veils, Fancy Watered and Striped Neckties, Plain and Embroidered Satins, also a very great variety of Ladies' Trunks, Bonnet Stays and Wigs.

CLOAKS, MANTLES, &c., &c.
Of style, quality and price, well calculated to suit the taste of all. She will keep constantly on hand a good supply of mourning Bonnets, Caps and Collars.

Any person coming from a distance and desiring a discount of any of the above mentioned patterns can have it made to any style in four hours from the time of ordering.

N. B.—APRENTICES WANTED.
Newmarket Dec. 18, 1855.

THE CANADA.

TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

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All who send six subscribers and upwards with the cash in advance, will be entitled to a copy of the Advocate gratis.

Our friends in all other British North American Provinces are respectfully invited to co-operate on the same terms.

Orders and remittances are to be sent to **JOHN C. BECKETT,**
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This Publication is devoted chiefly to the dissemination of reliable information, in relation to Patents and the Patent Office—to the Mechanic Arts, Agriculture, Architecture, Engineering, Mill Work, &c., &c.

It contains official lists of all the Patents granted at Washington, with their claims, besides notices of the most valuable new inventions for which patents have been issued.

Its contributors are men of acknowledged scientific attainments and extensive practical knowledge, so that all may read not only with interest, but with profit and advantage.

The *Inventor* is published monthly. It contains thirty-two pages, illustrated with a large number of original engravings and with index and title page, will form an elegant yearly volume of 399 pages.

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One Copy, one year, \$1
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Five Copies, one year, \$4
Twelve Copies, one year, \$8
Advance payments required in all cases.

Address, **LOW, HASKELL, & CO.,**
Publishers,
241 Broadway, N. Y.

THE MONTREAL WITNESS.

Weekly Review & Family Newspaper.

THE *Witness* is divided into the following departments; viz:—First page, News; second and third pages, articles selected from a great variety of the best English, American and Canadian papers—fourth and fifth pages, Editorial and communicated articles and paragraphs—sixth page, Mother's department, Young Men's department, and Agricultural department—seventh page, Miscellaneous, consisting of poetry, religious and useful articles and extracts—eighth page, Commercial article, prices current and advertisements.

The *Canadian Review*, a monthly paper occupied with reviews of and extracts from New Books, and the *Canadian Messenger and Journal of Missions*, also a monthly paper, will both be sent without charge to subscribers for the *Montreal Witness*.

The *Witness* is published on Wednesday morning in time for the early mails, and the price per annum is 12s. 6d.; if sent to the office directly in advance, the price copies will be sent to one address for 3s. All communications to be post-paid and addressed, **JOHN DOUGLAS,**
Witness Office, Montreal.

Jan. 2, 1856.

POETRY.

FOR TOBACCO LOVERS.

(Inspired by a picture of a Yocco Lady.)

Chewing in the parlor,
Smoking in the street,
Choking with cigar smoke,
Every one you meet.
Spitting on the pavement,
Spilling on the floor,
In these such enjoyment,
In these such a bore!

In hotel and grocery
Tobacco juice and smoke
Dyke the floor and air,
And sicken us or choke.
How we do loathe it,
How we do detest it,
On your vest to see the spit
Trickles down before.

Your head a little back,
When you go to speak,
Will keep the channels dry
Between the chin and cheek.
In halls were ladies sit,
Silk and tissue skirt,
Wipe up vile tobacco spit,
Mingled with the dirt.

Field breath forever,
Saturated clothes,
Would that we'd been never
Created with a nose,
Ladies with their long dresses,
Sweeping down the street,
Gathering up the nasty mire,
Smear it round their feet.

Puddles at the corners,
Swelling into ones,
Forming lakes and rivers,
Drying in the sun.
Maldens when you marry,
Tobacco worms don't take
Think not Dick or Harry
Will quit it for your sake.

Declare the thing a curse,
And when guests come to woo,
You "pop the question" first—
"Sir do you smoke or chew?"
Mark well each word or look,
And if they don't say no,
Just cross them off your book,
And tell them why you do.

Some guests will carry spits,
Some cinnamon, some cloves,
Make good use of your eyes,
Make good use of your nose.
For when the wedding's o'er,
Perfumes they throw away,
They spit upon the floor
They smoke and chew all day.

Does a lover promise
To quit the weed for you?
See he has a firm bump,
And conscientious too.
If you're no Phenologist,
Let time the truth make clear,
And wait until he resists
Temptation for a year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Romancing at Saratoga.

We find the following account of the first "bit of romance" at Saratoga this season, in the *Saratoga Post*:

Among the first arrivals this season was a gentlemanly looking chap—adorned with all the dignity and magnificence that the barber and tailor are capable of investing the man with. He put up at one of the first-class houses, and commanded all the respect and attention that his apparent character would entitle him to. His foreign airs called attention to him from the visitors, and when approached, his modest but cold dignity repelled them politely—leaving them to conclude that he was some well-bred noble, who would not be disturbed in his reveries by common-place approaches. The ladies were the first to find out his nobility. Every politeness was shown him, and his bosom was fragrant with bouquets by his hands formed. Yet the lion was coy and cold as ever, until one evening, while wandering near the Circular Railway, he met the wealthy Miss.

from Ga. By accident, the lady had lost her bracelet in the path, and it would be ignominious for him to refuse to help her to find it. They sought in vain for the bracelet, until it was too dark to longer look, and fatigued, they sat together on the seats in the grove. The lady, forgetting her loss with sweet inventions of her own, suggested her suspicions of his noble birth—which were modestly increased by his reply that "he made no such pretensions—at least in that country were every man may become a noble." The answer, so far at least as she was concerned, was perfectly satisfactory. At this time he condescended to think favorably upon her beauty, and could not believe her of common descent, her modesty, intelligence, wit and dignity belonged to a high order. All of which we are bound to confess was true. He accompanied her to the hotel, and from thence she came to be envied by every marketable daughter, and slandered by every speculating mother. For a week they were always seen together—and who for the last few days, has walked beneath the splendid pines on Circular street has not met them?

They were in love—deep, undying love.—The good old father saw the attachment, and was not surprised when the pretty Miss informed him her hand was asked in marriage—and she craved his consent. That consent was given—but not however until the old gent had thought full five minutes upon the propriety of inquiring himself into the pecuniary condition of the suitor. "But what use," said the daughter, "of enquiring is he not a lord?"—and how insulting it would be to even suggest that money was a consideration for giving away your daughter! The old man thought as though the daughter, and both slept that night surrounded with visions of splendid castles—gay parties, liveried servants, and exclusive greatness. But what was their surprise the next morning, when smiling through tears of joy on the first meeting after the "consent" to be disturbed by one of the proprietors of

a large fine funding out of Albany accepting the "lord for a day" with—"I say Bill, you lazy skunk, why did you leave the road when we were short of hands, and what's worse, carry off two days' receipts?" The lordly was dropped—the lady's head fell on her newly bosom, as with a faint shiver, she fell into the arms of her father, and all walking on the west side of Broadway towards the depot might have been seen on Saturday morning last, about the time the Southern trip, was leaving.

A Dime a Day—How a Family Lived on it.

The city editor of the N. Y. *Tribune* tells the following story of a poor widow of that city:

"I had," she said, "one day last week, only one dime in the world, and that was to feed me and my children all day; for I would not ask for credit, and I could not borrow, and I never did beg. I did live through the day, and did not go hungry. I fed myself and family with one dime."

"How?"
"Oh, that was not all. I bought fuel too," she said, "with one dime." "What, with one dime?"
"Yes, with one dime. I bought two cents worth of coke, because that is cheaper than coal, and besides I could kindle it with a piece of paper and my little bits of charcoal, that some careless boy has dropped in the street just in my path. With three cents I bought a shaggy piece of salt pork—half fat and half lean. There might have been half a pound of it—the man did not weigh it. Now half my money was gone, and the show for breakfast, dinner and supper was certainly a very poor one. With the rest of my dime I bought four cents' worth of white beans. By-the-by, I got these at night, and soaked them in tepid water on a neighbor's stove till morning. I had one cent left. I bought one cent's worth of corn meal, and the grocery man gave me a red pepper pod."

"What was that for?"
"What a little—your shall know. Of all things peppers and onions are appreciated by the poor in winter, because they help to keep them warm. With my meal I made three dumplings, and these with the pork and pod I put into the pot with the beans and plenty of water, for the pork was salt, and boiled the whole for two hours, and then we had breakfast, for it was time for the children to go to school. We eat one of the dumplings, and each had a plate of the soup for breakfast, and a very good breakfast it was."

"I kept my pot boiling as long as my coke lasted, and at dinner we eat half the meal, half the soup, and one of the dumplings. We had the same allowance for supper; and the children were better satisfied than I have sometimes seen them when our food has cost five times as much. The next day we had another dime—it was all I could earn, for all I could get to do—two pairs of men's drawers each day, at five cents a pair—and on that we lived well. We had a change, too, for instead of corn meal and beans, I got four cents' worth of potatoes—small potatoes, because I could get more of them. I washed them clean so as not to waste anything by paring, and cut them up and boiled them all to pieces with the meat and meal."

"Which went furthest?"
"I can't say. We eat it all each day, and didn't feel the want of more, though the children said 'ma, don't you wish you had a piece of bread and butter to finish off with?' It would have been good to be sure, but bless me what would a dime's worth of bread and butter be for a family?"

"And I had another change the next day."
"What, for another dime?"
"Yes, that was all we had, day after day. We had to live on it. It was very hard, to be sure, but it has taught me something."

"What is that?"
"That poor people could live a great deal cheaper and better than they do, if they knew how to economize their food."
"What was your next change?"
"Oh, yes, I was about to tell you that. Well, I went to the butcher's the night before and bought five cents' worth of little scrap pieces of lean beef, and I declare I think I got as much as a pound; and this I cut into bits, and soaked over night—an all important process for a soup or a stew—cooking it in the same water. Then I bought two cents' worth of potatoes and one cent's worth of meal—that made the eight cents; two I had to go for fuel every day, and the paper I got my purchases in, served for kindling. The meal I wet up into stiff dough, and worked it into little round-balls as big as grapes, and the potatoes I cut into slices, and all together made a stew or chowder, seasoned with small onions and part of a pepper pod that I got with the potatoes. It was very good, but it did not go so far as the soup, either day, or else the fresh meat tasted so good that we wanted to eat more. But I can tell you, there is a great deal of good eating in one dime."

So there is—what a pity everybody don't know it. What a world of good might be done with a dime.

The Irishman come Home.

In the awful famine year, there were much fewer violations of the rights of property than were to be expected from the wide spread and deep distress. But there were cases in which the calls of hunger, and especially of those dying of hunger, whose sufferings made the famished father and husband forget his own—were too powerful for love of honesty. One of these was that of Johnny Scanlon who occupied a cabin on the side of a bog, on the borders of Roscommon and Leitrim. In company with two others, he stole and killed a heifer, to satisfy the craving of a wife and three children. They were tried and sentenced to transportation.

In the new scene of his life, Johnny acted the part he had always acted at home, that of a quiet, humble, hard worker—aye, and honest, too, the thief of the heifer notwithstanding. He was placed at the head of a "gang" of laborers—paid set free—became servant to a sheep farmer—realized money, and went off to the "diggings." He was successful—bought a well-stocked farm—left it in charge of a former companion, who had also earned his liberty—and brought home a cargo of wool, which he sold to advantage.

One fine day, last week, a decently dressed man was seen slowly picking his steps along the barren tract that led to John Scanlon's cabin, where Betty and the children had lived, supported by remittances. He lifted the latch, opened the door, and entered with a "God save all here." "God save you," kindly answered a decent, modest voice from the chimney corner. "Come forward and take a bit of the fire. Biddy, get the gentleman a seat." This to a smart little girl that had gone back into a corner when the gentlemen entered.

On taking the seat, which the little girl wiped carefully with her apron, he said: "I wanted to know if you could direct me to where one Betty Scanlon lives hereabouts?" "Eh! then, sure I'm Betty Scanlon," answered she; then for the first time, venturing a glance at him. "Aye, you don't know me," said he. Then he explained to take a right look at him. Betty exclaimed: "Sure enough, you're my own Johnny." And then there was the hugging and wondering; but the upshot and the best of it, is that Johnny and Betty, and the children, are on their way to his new estate in the New World—perhaps to become, one of these days, a member of the "House of Representatives," and the young ones the progenitors of the future aristocracy of Australia.

A suicide possessing more than the usual share of romance, has afforded some excitement to the city this week. A young Spanish Count, who is spending the interest of a large fortune in Paris, in learning to become a "bon homme fait," (to adopt the cant of the *quartier Breton*), and who happens to occupy the whole of the first floor of the hotel opposite the window where I write, had among his mistresses a favorite who was known to the Parisians as *la belle Ecuyere*, from her passion for fine horses. This girl never ceased to astonish the promenaders with her magnificent equipages or her daring feats of horsemanship, so that the whole city, the city of this year, had got to know her. One of her last equipages was the wonder of the town; an elegant Russian drouka, drawn by a magnificent horse, harnessed and dressed with bells in the Russian style, which she drove herself through the crowded promenade at a pace enough to make the hair of masculine divers stand on end. Only a few days ago I saw this girl on the Boulevard, mounted on a well-trained bay, playing a trick on the promenaders which few women would have had the courage to attempt. By a touch of a hand unperceived by the crowd, she made her horse stand and kick furiously into the air, as if determined to throw her over his head. This daring exercise she continued until a large crowd of excited people rushed to assist her or see her fall, when suddenly ceasing the pressure of her hand and sinking a spur into the horse's side, he dashed off on a gallop to the great astonishment of the hundreds of spectators. At a distance of two or three blocks she stopped again, set her horse to kicking, gathered instantaneously another large crowd of astonished and frightened people, and then again dashed away on a gallop, leaving her spectators bewildered. This she repeated at regular intervals as far as I could see her on the Boulevard. She was elegantly dressed in a riding habit, and without her "tiger." This girl loved the Count violently, a love which was reciprocated on his part, but lately they had quarrelled and ceased to live together. To forget his love, the Count took a voyage of a fortnight into Switzerland unknown to the girl, but at the end of that time he had forgotten his griefs towards her and returned, determined to have a reconciliation. The girl on her part was in despair; she waited two weeks to hear from him, but believing that he had finally left her, she determined to commit suicide. So she dressed herself in her finest toilette, put on all her fine jewelry, closed the room tight, set three furnaces burning, and lying down on her bed, died suffocated. The Commissary of Police was opening the door by force when the Count arrived. His grief on seeing the dead body of his mistress is represented as something terrible to behold. He is a man of strong passions, incapable of self-control, and his lamentations were startling to the spectators of the scene. Soon afterwards arrived the girl's mother—a respectable farmer's wife from the country—and then occurred another scene of grief which it would be difficult to render in all its truthfulness. Seizing the white hands of the lifeless corpse in her own, hardened by the labors of the field, the mother exclaimed—"Oh, my daughter! how much better it would have been to have toiled in the fields with your poor mother than to have come to such an end as this!" But the history of this poor girl is only the history of thousands of the beautiful girls of Paris life. The Count had her buried in grand style at the Cemetery of *Pere la Chaise*, and now he goes every day to weep and to lay flowers over the body of his lamented mistress. He looks pale and haggard; he walks up and down the street and returns on his steps like a man about to be forsaken of his reason, and the people of the hotel declare that he has eaten no solid food since the unfortunate occurrence.

It is difficult to conceive anything more beautiful than the reply given by one in affliction when he was asked how he bore it so well: "It lightens the stroke," said he, "to draw near to him who handles the rod." A good conscience is to the soul what health is to the body.

Crimes and its Consequences.

We are constrained to give the particulars of an affair that has recently transpired in our village, and which in its melancholy and fatal termination has shocked this whole community.

A respectable and ladylike appearing female stopped at the Mansion House on Thursday forenoon of last week, and asked for the accommodation of a room. She retired to be suffering from acute bodily pain, though as she did not complain of sickness or ask for the aid of a physician, it was thought she was labouring under a mere temporary attack. However, as she remained in her room and did not come to the public table, meals were sent up to her during that and the following day. On Friday night the occupants of the house were startled by a piercing scream from the vicinity of the "stronger's" room. Mrs. Clute was the first to reach the spot. She found her prostrate in the hall, clinging with both hands to the banisters writhing in agony of pain. With the aid of others he carried her back to her room, and placed her on the bed.

Dr. Avery was immediately sent for, and soon arrived. He at once divined the cause of her suffering. On being told that further concealment of her condition was impossible, and pressed for an explanation of her case, she disclosed all. She was a married woman, respectfully brought up in this town. Her husband, by whom she had two children—one of whom is still living—is now in California. Since his absence she had formed an acquaintance with a gentleman, to whom in a fatal hour she sacrificed her honor. The fruits of her fall in time became apparent; yet no decisive step was taken to conceal her shame until a few days since, when she received a letter from her husband, informing her of his intended return in a few weeks. In her desperation she applied, on Thursday morning last, to one of our village physicians. To his everlasting infamy and disgrace, he consented to and did perform an operation. She was told by him—so she stated—that she would be enabled to take care of herself without assistance, and it was her intention to leave town by cars and remain away a while. But in this she was foiled—she proceeded no further than the Mansion House, when she was compelled to seek its hospitalities.

Toward morning of Saturday she gave birth, prematurely by two or three months, to a living child. It however lived but a few moments. The unfortunate mother lingered along until Tuesday morning at 2 o'clock, suffering from physical pain, and as may well be imagined, from remorse and mental anguish, when she died.

During her illness, the landlord and landlady of the house and the female domestics, were untrusting in care and attention to the poor victim of man's wrong. Dr. Avery and a counsel of physicians called in, did all that medical skill could do to alleviate her sufferings and save her from an untimely death, but without avail.

Her relatives and friends attended to her interment on Tuesday afternoon. We have suppressed the names of the culpable parties. They are known, together with all the facts and circumstances, to many of our citizens.—*General Gazette*, Aug. 15.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Southern Railway.

A special meeting of the Hamilton City Council was held on Wednesday night, to take into consideration the propriety of taking action in the matter of the Great Southern Railway. After a lengthy debate, the following Resolution was adopted, by a vote of 12 to 3—

Moved by Alderman Gilkison, seconded by Alderman Devant,

"Whereas the Municipality of the city of Hamilton is the holder of fifty thousand pounds of stock in the Great Western Railway Company, and otherwise, in common with the Province of Canada at large, deeply interested in success and prosperity of the said Company; and whereas the Legislature have seen fit, after repeated refusals, at length to grant a charter for the construction of a line to the south of the Great Western, which will prove a direct competing line, and which, if in the hands of a rival Company, is calculated seriously to interfere with the Great Western Railway, in controlling much of the foreign and through traffic at present enjoyed by the Great Western Railway; and whereas it appears that Mr. Isaac Buchanan has obtained a controlling power over the charter of the Southern line of Railway alluded to, and has offered the same to the shareholders of the Great Western Railway Company, in order that both lines may be amalgamated, thus forming a system of Railway embracing the entire and magnificent country lying between Lakes Ontario and Erie, and the Niagara and Detroit rivers, and for ever removing all possible rivalry and unwholesome competition which should the Great Western Railway Company avail itself of Mr. Buchanan's offer, and thus secure the Southern Line, it would obviate at least for a time the necessity for the construction of a double track, while it would prove highly remunerative, and add to the value of the Great Western Railway Stock.

Resolved, That it is the unanimous opinion of this Council, that the Shareholders of the Great Western Railway Company should at once avail themselves of the offer of Mr. Buchanan, and instead of a double track, proceed without delay to the construction of the said Southern Line of Railway, and that this Council is well satisfied of the expediency and policy of the undertaking, as well as of its paying qualities.

Resolved, That the member of this city, the Hon. Sir Allan Napier McNab, Bart., who is at present in the city of London, be respectfully requested to give all the aid and assistance within his power towards

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We are constrained to give the particulars of an affair that has recently transpired in our village, and which in its melancholy and fatal termination has shocked this whole community.

A respectable and ladylike appearing female stopped at the Mansion House on Thursday forenoon of last week, and asked for the accommodation of a room. She retired to be suffering from acute bodily pain, though as she did not complain of sickness or ask for the aid of a physician, it was thought she was labouring under a mere temporary attack. However, as she remained in her room and did not come to the public table, meals were sent up to her during that and the following day. On Friday night the occupants of the house were startled by a piercing scream from the vicinity of the "stronger's" room. Mrs. Clute was the first to reach the spot. She found her prostrate in the hall, clinging with both hands to the banisters writhing in agony of pain. With the aid of others he carried her back to her room, and placed her on the bed.

Dr. Avery was immediately sent for, and soon arrived. He at once divined the cause of her suffering. On being told that further concealment of her condition was impossible, and pressed for an explanation of her case, she disclosed all. She was a married woman, respectfully brought up in this town. Her husband, by whom she had two children—one of whom is still living—is now in California. Since his absence she had formed an acquaintance with a gentleman, to whom in a fatal hour she sacrificed her honor. The fruits of her fall in time became apparent; yet no decisive step was taken to conceal her shame until a few days since, when she received a letter from her husband, informing her of his intended return in a few weeks. In her desperation she applied, on Thursday morning last, to one of our village physicians. To his everlasting infamy and disgrace, he consented to and did perform an operation. She was told by him—so she stated—that she would be enabled to take care of herself without assistance, and it was her intention to leave town by cars and remain away a while. But in this she was foiled—she proceeded no further than the Mansion House, when she was compelled to seek its hospitalities.

Toward morning of Saturday she gave birth, prematurely by two or three months, to a living child. It however lived but a few moments. The unfortunate mother lingered along until Tuesday morning at 2 o'clock, suffering from physical pain, and as may well be imagined, from remorse and mental anguish, when she died.

During her illness, the landlord and landlady of the house and the female domestics, were untrusting in care and attention to the poor victim of man's wrong. Dr. Avery and a counsel of physicians called in, did all that medical skill could do to alleviate her sufferings and save her from an untimely death, but without avail.

Her relatives and friends attended to her interment on Tuesday afternoon. We have suppressed the names of the culpable parties. They are known, together with all the facts and circumstances, to many of our citizens.—*General Gazette*, Aug. 15.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Southern Railway.

A special meeting of the Hamilton City Council was held on Wednesday night, to take into consideration the propriety of taking action in the matter of the Great Southern Railway. After a lengthy debate, the following Resolution was adopted, by a vote of 12 to 3—

Moved by Alderman Gilkison, seconded by Alderman Devant,

"Whereas the Municipality of the city of Hamilton is the holder of fifty thousand pounds of stock in the Great Western Railway Company, and otherwise, in common with the Province of Canada at large, deeply interested in success and prosperity of the said Company; and whereas the Legislature have seen fit, after repeated refusals, at length to grant a charter for the construction of a line to the south of the Great Western, which will prove a direct competing line, and which, if in the hands of a rival Company, is calculated seriously to interfere with the Great Western Railway, in controlling much of the foreign and through traffic at present enjoyed by the Great Western Railway; and whereas it appears that Mr. Isaac Buchanan has obtained a controlling power over the charter of the Southern line of Railway alluded to, and has offered the same to the shareholders of the Great Western Railway Company, in order that both

Treasurer, and Mr. Strick was re-elected Grand Secretary. The Rules of the Association were amended at this meeting, and a very great improvement on the old ones was made. The Earl of Enniskillen is the Grand Master of Ireland.

A large emerald enclosing a straw hat of the monarch at Bethlehem, has been sent from Rome to the Prince Imperial of Russia, which he will wear around his neck, as straw has been blessed by the Pope.

A good education is a better salary for liberty, than a standing army or laws.

POSTSCRIPT.

Arrival of the "Perla."
New York September 3.
The *Perla* arrived about eight o'clock this morning. She was the *Arctica* at 12 P.M. on the 21st ult. bound for Liverpool.
The *Perla* is a fine vessel, and her arrival is a great relief to the public, as she is the only one of the kind that can be relied upon for the regular trade between New York and Liverpool.
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NOTICE.

WILLIAM A. CLARK, at present, and for upwards of twelve months past, residing at the Village of Newmarket, in the Township of Whitby, in the County of York, and being engaged in conducting the business of a Cloth and Woollen Factory, do hereby give notice that I intend to present a Petition to His Honor the Judge of the County Court of the County of York and Peel, praying to be examined, touching my debts, estate and effects, and to be protected from all creditors, and to be discharged from all debts and liabilities due or contracted up to the time of the presentation of said Petition according to the provisions of an Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed in the second year of Her Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act to extend the provisions of the Insolvent Debtors Act of Upper Canada, and for the relief of a certain class of persons therein mentioned," upon making a full disclosure and surrender of such estate and effects for payment of my just and lawful debts. And I hereby further give notice that the time when the said Petition shall be presented is to be advertised in the *Canada Gazette* and *New York Standard* newspapers, one month at least after the date hereof.

As witness my hand this twenty-fifth day of August 1855.

(Signed) W. A. CLARK.
ECLAIR & DOYLE,
Solicitors.

EAGLE HOTEL,
NEAR THE NEWMARKET STATION. This House has been thoroughly renovated. Every accommodation for Travellers, and good stabling for horses.
Newmarket, Aug. 14th, 1855. 271f

READY MADE CLOTHING.
DONALD SUTHERLAND
Begs to apprise his customers and the public in general, that he is now
Making up a Superior Stock of Clothing, from his large stock of
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings &c.,
AT
His Establishment in Water Street.
D. S. feels much pleasure in recommending these garments to the public, as he has engaged the services of an experienced Cutter from one of the largest Clothing Houses in New York; he feels confident that the most particular can be fitted.
Clothing of all kinds made to order on the shortest notice, in the latest style, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

TO INTENDING PURCHASERS OF INDIAN LANDS.
PLANS of the above lands on a large scale, showing the Lots, Concessions, Roads, Creeks, Swamps, &c., have been published by the Land Department, and will be for sale in a few days at the principal Book Stores throughout the Province.
The Map has been put up in two parts, and in the best style of Lithography, containing three Townships in each, and will be sold at the low price of five shillings each Sheet, or ten shillings the complete Map.
Agents for the Map, Post-paid, stating the number of copies required, and enclosing the necessary amount, will be promptly answered by remitting the Plans.
Address: DENNIS & BOULTON, Surveyors & Agents.
Toronto, August 6, 1855. 1564

FARM FOR SALE.
The Subscriber offers for sale that celebrated wheat growing farm; in the 2d concession of King, (formerly old survey West (Gwillimbury) containing 100 acres, 75 of which are cleared and under good cultivation.
Title indisputable.
TERMS.—One-third down.
For further particulars apply, if by letter, (at paid) to the proprietor.
F. F. McARTHUR,
Bowmanville.
June 16, 1855. 311f

BIBLE DEPOSITORY.
BIBLES and TESTAMENTS can be had at the Society's prices upon application to Thomas Nixon, at the Bible Depository, opposite Hewitt's Hotel Newmarket.
April 8, 1855. 17

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
JOSEPH CAWTHRA,
CORNER OF MAIN AND WATER-STREETS, NEW MARKET.
THE Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Newmarket, and the public in general, that he has received the greater part of his Spring and Summer Stock of
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
which he purposes selling at the lowest remunerating prices. In Ladies' dress material in particular, the selection will be found in good taste, and adapted to the requirements of the season. The following embraces a part of the Stock, viz.:
Plain and Fancy Poplins,
do do Barettes,
Alma Checks, and Robe Dresses,
Plain & Figured Glace, and Gros de Naples,
do do Cashmeres,
Printed Muslins,
Swiss Ginghams,
Brilliantes,
Shawls,
Patacos,
Straw Bonnets,
Laces,
Ribbons,
Gloves,
Hosiery,
Gentlemen's Hats, Ties, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., Broadcloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.
Also, an assortment of
GROCERIES,
Including London made Pickles and Sauces.
WINE and LIQUORS,
Crockery,
Hardware, Nails, Glass,
Putty, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c.
Newmarket, May 14, 1855. 221f

RECEIPTS, Curran & Doyle,
BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors in Chancery &c., Toronto. 171

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NEW GOODS!

CHEAP GOODS
THE Subscriber has much pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the Establishment for long and favorably conducted by H. H. SMITH, Esq., and is now opening out a
LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
NEW GOODS
OF THIS
SPRING'S IMPORTATIONS,
Of the LATEST STYLE, adapted to the season and the wants of the community—among which will be found a good selection of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOE SKINS, &c.,
Boots, Shoes, & Gaiters,
Of American Manufacture,
For Ladies, Misses, Men and Boys, well worthy of an inspection. Children's Fancy and Durable.
HATS, STRAW BONNETS, & RIBBONS
Of the latest Parisian, English and American Fashions, in great variety.
AMERICAN TOOLS
Of the celebrated Rochester make, With Philadelphia and Flint's Mill and Mulley SAWS.
Bar, Rod, Plate, Hoop, Band and Sucker IRON. ALSO STEEL
Of the different kinds required by Blacksmiths.
TEAS,
GROCERIES, CROCKERY, &c.
To which particular attention is invited.
PAPER HANGINGS & WILLOW-WARE
In endless variety.
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Made under his own personal inspection, by experienced workmen, in the most FASHIONABLE STYLE.
On the shortest notice, and warranted to fit.
MILLINERY SHOW ROOM
Will be found complete with all that is new and desirable in Silk, Satin, Crape, Tulle, and Straw,
FANCY BONNETS, DRESS CAPS, HEAD DRESSES, SILK CAPES, &c.
Millinery made to Order, in the best manner and on short notice.
M. W. B. invites an inspection of his stock of Goods, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit and receive a share of patronage, with which his predecessor was so liberally favored.
Newmarket, April 17, 1855. 191f

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MANUFACTORY.
HOLLAND LANDING.
CALL and examine our Stock of Implements before you purchase elsewhere, which consists of:
REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES, THRESHING MACHINES, SEED DRILLS, CULTIVATORS, PLOUGHS, TURNIP DRILLS, STRAW CUTTERS, ONE HORSE STEEL HOES, HORSE RAKES, &c., &c.
These machines are all warranted to be made of the best material.
J. WALTON & CO.,
Holland Landing, April 22, 1855. 191f

A SELECTED LIST OF LANDS For Sale.
Township of Melancthon.
3rd Range: Lots No. 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, (West of T. & S. Road) 58 acres each. 405 acres.
4th Range: Lots No. 252, 251, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, (West of T. & S. Road) 50 acres each. 400 acres.
8th Range: Lots No. 22 and 23, N. E. of T. & S. Road, 100 acres each. 200 acres.
4th Concession: Lots No. 21, W. 1-2, 22, S. E. 1-1-7, (old survey) together 350 acres.
Township of Arden.
3rd Range: Lots No. 30, 36, 37, S. of Durham Road, 79 acres each. 228 acres.
Township of Holland.
2nd Concession: Lots No. 29 & 21, West of T. & S. Road, 12 acres cleared with house and barn, 43 acres each. 90 acres.
TERMS LIBERAL.
Apply, if by letter post-paid, to A. BOULTBEE, Newmarket. 61f
Jan'y 22, 1855.

FOR SALE.
A very eligible dwelling House in the Village of Newmarket. It is well situated in the best part of the Village, and has a sufficient number of rooms to accommodate two families. Terms liberal.
For further particulars apply to A. BOULTBEE, Newmarket. 221f
May 14, 1855.

SHARON ILLUMINATION
Will take place on the evening of the 5th of September, at 7 o'clock. Worship the day following at eleven. Tea at 2 or before. We much desire that peace, harmony, and respect, should be observed to all that attend. That tickets be received before worship on Saturday the 6th.
Our principles are love and peace. With prayer that union may increase. That spirit and predilection conferred. To be the distant sinners friend. That Parliament may be more wise. Than legislators with blinded eyes. That Editors be just and true. And give to every poet their due.
DAVID WILLSON.

MISS MAGUIRE,
Gretel for past Petronage, respectfully Solicits an Inspection of her Spring Stock of Millinery, consisting in part of New and Appropriate Styles in Silk, Satin, and Lace Capes, Plain and Fancy Straw Bonnets, Children's Hats, Coloured Hats, Bonnet Shapes, Very Rich Feathers, Wire Frames, Flowers, Straw Trimming, White and Coloured Buses, Morning and Dress Caps, &c., &c. All of which will sell for a very small advance for Cash. Money returned cheerfully if goods are not suitable.
GAPIN AND WHEATHEADS.
For Sale.
All ordered work done at the Lowest Price.
Newmarket, April 24, 1855. 191f

SOMETHING NEW.
THE GEORGE HAWLEY PATENT SHINGLE MACHINE,
FOR Splitting or Riving and Shaving Shingles, may be seen at Benjamin Pearson's Aurora.
It is capable of making from 2000 to 3000 shingles per hour, of superior quality. It works equally well for making heading, and is worked by any power equal to one horse. It may be taken to the forest, attached by a belt to a horse power, and make 20,000 per day. It makes more shingles from a given quantity of logs, of better quality in less time, and with less power, than any other machine; and the shingles when made find a ready sale at high prices in the American Market. It will make fair work out of timber that could not be worked by hand. The machine is all of iron, is very strong and durable and not liable to break or get out of order, and so simple in construction and operation that any person of ordinary capacity readily learns to attend it. It has the still further recommendation of being a Canadian Invention and Patent.
The Subscribers hold the right for the United Counties of York and Peel, and will sell township or machine rights at great bargains. They will sell a machine and right at a price that the machine will pay its cost every twenty days, together with cost of stock and labour of tending.
All who are curious to see it work, or who may think this statement large, are requested to call and witness its operation for themselves.
BENJAMIN PEARSON.
THOMAS PEARSON.
Aurora, April 11th, 1855. 18m3

Particularly IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.
THE Subscriber in returning thanks to his Friends Neighbours, and the Public generally in and around the VILLAGE OF AURORA.
For the patronage extended to him, would beg leave to inform all who may desire to purchase
Goods Suitable for the Season,
That he is now opening an assortment which it is hoped will give satisfaction, with regard to
QUALITY AND PRICES.
To all who may favour him with a call.
The Subscriber will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Boots and Shoes,
All of which he will dispose of CHEAP for CASH, or
PRODUCE,
B. PEARSON.
N.B.—A quantity of Dried Apples, Plums and Peaches for sale.
Aurora, Dec. 17th, 1855. 21f

STOVE WAREHOUSE,
NEWMARKET,
NEXT DOOR TO J. MILLARD, MAIN-STREET.
G. MORTIMORE
WOULD return thanks to the public for the patronage bestowed on him, and would respectfully announce that he has just received a large assortment of
COOKING, PARLOUR and BOX STOVES, OF THE LATEST PATENTS,
which he intends to dispose of for Cash, and on short credit, at Toronto prices.
In connection with the above will be found a general assortment of
TIN, COPPER, ZINC and SHEET IRON-WARE,
Always on hand, or made to order.
Job Work
In all its branches done on short notice and with neatness. Terms moderate.
Newmarket, Dec. 12th, 1855. 171

WM. ADAMS,
Builder and House Carpenter,
BEGS to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to contract for the erection of all kinds of Buildings.
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
Work done in the most approved style and on reasonable terms. A share of public patronage is solicited.
A good supply of Sash, Window Blinds and Doors, constantly on hand.
Residence—Water-Street, near the Railroad, Newmarket.
Dec. 7, 1855. 171

A. BOULTBEE,
BARRISTER, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery &c., Newmarket. 17

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SPRING FASHIONS!

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For Sale.
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Newmarket, April 24, 1855. 191f

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THE GEORGE HAWLEY PATENT SHINGLE MACHINE,
FOR Splitting or Riving and Shaving Shingles, may be seen at Benjamin Pearson's Aurora.
It is capable of making from 2000 to 3000 shingles per hour, of superior quality. It works equally well for making heading, and is worked by any power equal to one horse. It may be taken to the forest, attached by a belt to a horse power, and make 20,000 per day. It makes more shingles from a given quantity of logs, of better quality in less time, and with less power, than any other machine; and the shingles when made find a ready sale at high prices in the American Market. It will make fair work out of timber that could not be worked by hand. The machine is all of iron, is very strong and durable and not liable to break or get out of order, and so simple in construction and operation that any person of ordinary capacity readily learns to attend it. It has the still further recommendation of being a Canadian Invention and Patent.
The Subscribers hold the right for the United Counties of York and Peel, and will sell township or machine rights at great bargains. They will sell a machine and right at a price that the machine will pay its cost every twenty days, together with cost of stock and labour of tending.
All who are curious to see it work, or who may think this statement large, are requested to call and witness its operation for themselves.
BENJAMIN PEARSON.
THOMAS PEARSON.
Aurora, April 11th, 1855. 18m3

Particularly IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.
THE Subscriber in returning thanks to his Friends Neighbours, and the Public generally in and around the VILLAGE OF AURORA.
For the patronage extended to him, would beg leave to inform all who may desire to purchase
Goods Suitable for the Season,
That he is now opening an assortment which it is hoped will give satisfaction, with regard to
QUALITY AND PRICES.
To all who may favour him with a call.
The Subscriber will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Boots and Shoes,
All of which he will dispose of CHEAP for CASH, or
PRODUCE,
B. PEARSON.
N.B.—A quantity of Dried Apples, Plums and Peaches for sale.
Aurora, Dec. 17th, 1855. 21f

STOVE WAREHOUSE,
NEWMARKET,
NEXT DOOR TO J. MILLARD, MAIN-STREET.
G. MORTIMORE
WOULD return thanks to the public for the patronage bestowed on him, and would respectfully announce that he has just received a large assortment of
COOKING, PARLOUR and BOX STOVES, OF THE LATEST PATENTS,
which he intends to dispose of for Cash, and on short credit, at Toronto prices.
In connection with the above will be found a general assortment of
TIN, COPPER, ZINC and SHEET IRON-WARE,
Always on hand, or made to order.
Job Work
In all its branches done on short notice and with neatness. Terms moderate.
Newmarket, Dec. 12th, 1855. 171

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Builder and House Carpenter,
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Residence—Water-Street, near the Railroad, Newmarket.
Dec. 7, 1855. 171

A. BOULTBEE,
BARRISTER, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery &c., Newmarket. 17

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Bill Grady, Attachment 10, 9

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